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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

16 IN RE: CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)
17 ANTITRUST LITIGATION

Master File No. 3:07-cv-05944-SC
MDL No. 1917

18 This Document Relates to:
19
20 *Best Buy Co. Inc. et al. v. Hitachi, Ltd. et al.*,
No. 3:11-cv-05513-SC
21 *ViewSonic Corp. v. Chunghwa Picture Tubes,*
Ltd. et al., No. 3:14-cv-02510-SC

OPPOSITION TO CHUNGHWA
PICTURE TUBES, LTD. AND
CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES
(MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.'S MOTION
IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE OPINIONS
REGARDING ACTUAL DAMAGES
ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE
CHUNGHWA DEFENDANTS

[DEFENDANTS' MIL NO. 21]

23
24 Date: TBD
25 Time: TBD
Place: Courtroom 1
Judge: Hon. Samuel Conti

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1 Plaintiffs Best Buy¹ and ViewSonic Corporation (“ViewSonic”) hereby respectfully
 2 submit their opposition to Defendants Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd. and Chunghwa Picture
 3 Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.’s Motion In Limine To Exclude Opinions Or Calculations Regarding
 4 Actual Damages Attributable To The Chunghwa Defendants (the “MIL”) as follows:

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 There is no dispute that Defendants Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd. and Chunghwa Picture
 7 Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (collectively, “Chunghwa”) conspired with the other Defendants and
 8 co-conspirators to illegally fix prices for cathode ray tubes (“CRTs”) in violation of the Sherman
 9 Act. Chunghwa, however, applied for leniency under the Antitrust Criminal Penalty
 10 Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (“ACPERA”), which limits the applicant’s exposure to
 11 any “actual damages” that it caused—i.e., “single damages” without joint and several liability.
 12 See Pub. L. No. 108-237, § 213(a)-(b), 118 Stat. 665 (2004).

13 Chunghwa now seeks to evade *any liability whatsoever* by arguing that Plaintiffs’ experts
 14 have not provided an opinion – either in their reports or at deposition – on the amount of “actual
 15 damages” caused by Chunghwa to Best Buy or ViewSonic. (MIL at 2:18-19.) Alternatively,
 16 Chunghwa argues that Plaintiffs’ market share based approach to damages does not establish
 17 “actual damages” as required by ACPERA because it relies “on the theory that Plaintiffs can
 18 recover for *any* allegedly price-fixed tube sold by the defendants through joint and several
 19 liability.” (MIL at 6:18-20.) Chunghwa’s arguments are without merit.

20 First, testimony regarding Best Buy’s indirect damages attributable to Chunghwa
 21 constitutes a permissible explanation of opinions already expressed in Dr. Frankel’s expert report
 22 (the “Frankel Report”) and deposition testimony. *See Danmark v. CMI USA, Inc.*, 2014 U.S.
 23 Dist. LEXIS 171056, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2014). As set forth in the Frankel Report, [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED] To [REDACTED]

25 do so, [REDACTED]
 26 [REDACTED]

27 ¹ “Best Buy” consists of Best Buy Co., Inc., Best Buy Purchasing LLC, Best Buy Enterprise
 28 Services, Inc., Best Buy Stores, L.P., and Bestbuy.com, L.L.C.

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1 [REDACTED] Dr. Frankel also testified that [REDACTED]
2 [REDACTED] and provided Defendants [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED] Thus, without question, Best Buy's indirect damages attributable to
4 Chunghwa were a component of the opinions expressed in the Frankel Report.

5 Indeed, determining Best Buy's damages attributable to Chunghwa involves nothing more
6 than a simple mathematical calculation that requires multiplying (a) Chunghwa's applicable
7 quarterly market share by (b) Best Buy's total quarterly overcharges for indirect purchases. This
8 calculation does not require anything new and is based entirely on the market share and damages
9 analysis already performed by Dr. Frankel. Moreover, Chunghwa knew precisely how Dr.
10 Frankel would proceed because he testified that [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]

14 Second, with respect ViewSonic's damages, Chunghwa is simply wrong. In Exhibit 20c
15 to the Frankel Report, Dr. Frankel clearly expresses an opinion regarding ViewSonic's damages
16 caused by Jean Co. Ltd ("Jean Co.") and Tatung Company ("Tatung"), which are Chunghwa's
17 corporate affiliates, and with which Chunghwa has an ownership/control relationship.²
18 Moreover, any testimony regarding ViewSonic's unallocated direct damages³ attributable to
19 Chunghwa also constitutes a permissible explanation of opinions expressed in the Frankel Report.

20 Third, even if Dr. Frankel's testimony consists of new opinions, which it most certainly
21 does not, it will not present any harm or surprise to Chunghwa. While the expert disclosure
22 requirements set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 ("Rule 26") are intended to prevent
23 surprise, Chunghwa cannot claim that it would be surprised by Dr. Frankel's testimony at trial
24 where (a) [REDACTED]

25 _____
26 ² The ownership/control relationship between Chunghwa, Jean Co. and Tatung will be established
27 by other evidence and not Dr. Frankel's expert testimony. See *Illinois Brick Co. v. Illinois*, 431
U.S. 720 (1977); *Royal Printing Co. v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 621 F.2d 323 (9th Cir. 1980).

28 ³ "Unallocated direct damages" reflect damages for CRT purchases where no records exist to
establish the identity of the seller.

1 [REDACTED], (b) [REDACTED]
 2 [REDACTED], (c) [REDACTED]
 3 [REDACTED] (d) [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED], (e) [REDACTED]
 5 [REDACTED] (f) [REDACTED]
 6 [REDACTED] (g) [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED] and (h) Chunghwa declined to ask Dr. Frankel any follow-up
 9 questions.

10 Fourth, ACPERA's damages limitation means that Chunghwa is not subject to treble
 11 damages or joint and several liability—nothing more. Significantly, ACPERA does not alter the
 12 standard of proof required to establish antitrust damages to evidence of “actual damages.”
 13 Rather, the standard remains that Plaintiffs must only demonstrate damages “by a just and
 14 reasonable estimate” based on relevant data. *See Zenith Radio Corp. v. Hazeltine Research Inc.*,
 15 395 U.S. 100, 124 (1969). Dr. Frankel’s damages calculations based, in part, on his market share
 16 analysis satisfies this relaxed standard not only when used to calculate aggregate damages, but
 17 also when used to determine Best Buy’s indirect damages and ViewSonic’s unallocated direct
 18 damages attributable to Chunghwa. Tellingly, no Defendant has raised a *Daubert* challenge to
 19 Dr. Frankel’s market share analysis, nor could they. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 702-703.

20 For the forgoing reasons, and as will be shown in greater detail below, the MIL should be
 21 denied.

22 **II. BACKGROUND**

23 **A. Plaintiffs’ Expert Opinions Regarding Damages**

24 **1. The Expert Reports**

25 On April 15, 2014, Plaintiffs’ expert, Dr. McClave, submitted an expert report, which
 26 [REDACTED]
 27 [REDACTED] (Declaration of Lucas A. Messenger (“Messenger Declaration”), Ex. B.)⁴

28 ⁴ On September 26, 2014, Dr. McClave submitted a rebuttal report. (Messenger Decl., Ex. C.)

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1 On April 15, 2014, Dr. Frankel submitted the Frankel Report. (*Id.*, Exs. G, I.)⁵ Among
2 other things, Plaintiffs asked Dr. Frankel to [REDACTED]
3 [REDACTED]
4 [REDACTED] (*Id.*, Exs. G ¶ 4, I ¶ 4.)⁶

5 Best Buy's damages attributable to Chunghwa arise from indirect purchases. For Best
6 Buy, the exhibits to the Frankel Report include tables reflecting (a) [REDACTED]
7 [REDACTED] (b) [REDACTED]
8 [REDACTED]
9 (c) [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]
11 and (d) [REDACTED]

12 [REDACTED]⁷ (*Id.*, Ex. G [Exhibits 16a-16e, 17a,
13 17b, 18, 20].) In connection with Exhibit 18,
14 [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]

16 (Frankel Decl. ¶¶ 5-6.)

17 ViewSonic's damages attributable to Chunghwa arise from direct purchases, including
18 unallocated direct purchases. For ViewSonic, the exhibits to the Frankel Report include tables
19 that reflect (a) [REDACTED]

20
21 ⁵ Dr. Frankel submitted substantially similar versions of his expert report for each of the
22 Plaintiffs, including Best Buy and ViewSonic. (Declaration of Alan S. Frankel ("Frankel
23 Declaration") ¶ 2.) The reports were individually tailored for the various Plaintiffs. (Messenger
Decl., Ex. A at [42:8-10, 42:22-45:3] ([REDACTED]).) The report for ViewSonic was submitted on
24 June 6, 2014.
25

⁶ On April 28, 2014, Dr. Frankel submitted an errata to the Frankel Report. (Messenger Decl.,
Ex. H.) On June 30, 2014, Dr. Frankel submitted a supplemental report (the "Frankel
Supplemental Report"). (*Id.*, Exs. J-K.)

⁷ [REDACTED] (Messenger Decl., Exs. G ¶ 38, I ¶ 38.)
26 [REDACTED]
27 Had they done so, calculating damages would have been a simple exercise of multiplying those
28 units by Dr. McClave's overcharge calculation.

1 [REDACTED], (b) [REDACTED]
 2 [REDACTED] (c) [REDACTED]
 3 [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED], and (d) [REDACTED]
 5 [REDACTED]. (Messenger Decl., Ex. I [Exhibits 16a-16c, 17, 18,
 6 20a-20b].) Significantly, they include a table reflecting [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED]. (*Id.*, Ex. G [Exhibit
 8 20b].) In connection with Exhibit 20b, [REDACTED]
 9 [REDACTED]. (Frankel Decl. ¶ 15.)

10 In order to determine the conspirators' share of the CRT market, as well as the
 11 corresponding damages they caused, Dr. Frankel computed the combined market share of all
 12 alleged conspirators, which includes the sales of Chunghwa, the other Defendants, their corporate
 13 affiliates, and their co-conspirators. (Frankel Decl. ¶ 5.)

14 On September 26, 2014, Dr. Frankel submitted a rebuttal report (the "Frankel Rebuttal
 15 Report"), which stated that " [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED]." (Messenger Decl., Exs. L ¶ 4, M ¶ 4.) Dr. Frankel also
 17 advised that he could make a " [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED]. (*Id.*, Exs. L ¶ 6, M ¶ 6.)

19 2. Dr. Frankel's Expert Deposition Testimony

20 On July 10, 2014, [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED]. (*Id.* ¶ 13, Ex.
 22 A [203:20-204:17, 206:22-207:9, 280:3-7, 12-19].)
 23 [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED] (*Id.*, Ex. A [280:12-19]).
 25 [REDACTED]
 26 [REDACTED]. (*Id.*, Ex. A [280:20-281:3]).
 27 [REDACTED]
 28 [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]
 2 [REDACTED]” (*Id.*, Ex. A [282:7-
 3 11].) Chunghwa did not ask any follow-up questions about this calculation.

4 **B. Best Buy’s Indirect Damages Attributable To Chunghwa**

5 To compute damages attributable to Chunghwa’s cathode display tube (“CDT”) sales
 6 alone involves multiplying [REDACTED]

7 (Frankel Decl. ¶¶ 8, 10-11.) For example, [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED]
 9 [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]⁸ (Frankel Decl. ¶¶ 8, 10-11, Ex. A; Messenger Decl., Exs. G
 11 [Exhibit 17b], L [Exhibit 1].) The method used to compute damages for indirect purchase of
 12 CRT televisions attributable to Chunghwa is identical. (Frankel Decl. ¶¶ 8, 12, Ex. B.)

13 **C. ViewSonic’s Unallocated Direct Damages Attributable To Chunghwa**

14 To compute ViewSonic’s unallocated direct damages attributable to Chunghwa based on
 15 purchases from Jean Co. and Tatung alone involves multiplying [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED]
 17 [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED] (Frankel Decl. ¶ 15.) Thus, [REDACTED]
 19 [REDACTED]

20 (Frankel Decl. ¶ 15, Ex. C; Messenger Decl., Exs. I [Exhibit 20b], M [Exhibit 1].)

21 **III. ARGUMENT**

22 **A. The Standard For Evaluating Admissibility Of Expert Testimony**

23 An expert report must “contain a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and
 24 the basis and reasons therefor; [and] the data or other information considered by the witness in

25 ⁸ At his deposition, Dr. Frankel testified [REDACTED]
 26 [REDACTED]
 27 [REDACTED]

28 (Frankel Decl. ¶ 9.)

1 forming the opinions.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (a)(2)(B). The purpose of this rule is to prevent unfair
 2 surprise to the opposing party or an ambush at trial. *Hall v. City of Fairfield*, 2012 U.S. Dist.
 3 LEXIS 48616, at *11 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2012). A court may permit late disclosure of an expert
 4 opinion if it is either substantially justified or harmless. *See Goodman v. Staples the Office*
 5 *Superstore, LLC*, 644 F.3d 817, 827 (9th Cir. 2011) (“The only exceptions to Rule 37 (c)(1)’s
 6 exclusion sanction apply if the failure to disclose is substantially justified or harmless.”).
 7 Significantly, Rule 26 contemplates that the expert will supplement, elaborate upon, and explain
 8 his report in his oral testimony. *See Hall*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 48616, at *11-12 (quoting
 9 *Muldrow v. Re-Direct, Inc.*, 493 F.3d 160, 167 (D.C. Cir. 2007)).⁹

10 Thus, the initial question for the Court is (a) whether Plaintiffs’ expert reports express an
 11 opinion regarding damages attributable to Chunghwa, or (b) whether testimony by Dr. Frankel at
 12 trial regarding damages attributable to Chunghwa would constitute a reasonable explanation of
 13 the opinions expressed in his expert report. *See Danmark*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 171056, at *3;
 14 *nCube Corp. v. SeaChange Int’l, Inc.*, 809 F. Supp. 2d 337, 347 (D. Del. 2011) (finding courts do
 15 not require “verbatim consistency with the report” and allow a reasonable elaboration of opinions
 16 expressed in the expert’s report). A key consideration “is whether the objecting party had notice
 17 of the subject matter of the testimony based on the contents of the report and elaborations made
 18 during any deposition testimony.” *nCube Corp.*, 809 F. Supp. 2d at 347.

19 **B. Testimony Regarding Best Buy’s Indirect Damages Attributable To
 20 Chunghwa Constitutes A Permissible Explanation**

21 Dr. Frankel’s testimony is not limited solely to the language contained in his expert
 22 reports. *See Thompson v. Doane Pet Care Co.*, 470 F.3d 1201, 1203 (6th Cir. 2006) (Rule
 23 “26(a)(2)(B) does not limit an expert’s testimony simply to reading his report. No language in the
 24 rule would suggest such a limitation.”).¹⁰ Indeed, Dr. Frankel is both allowed – and expected – to

25 ⁹ *See also* 8A Wright & Miller: Federal Practice & Procedure, § 2031.1, p. 84-85 (2014
 26 Supplement) (“At the same time, the expert is not limited to reading his report from the stand;
 reasonable elaboration and explanation is expected and appropriate.”)

27 ¹⁰ *Mineabea Co., LTD. v. Papst*, 231 F.R.D. 3, 8 (D.D.C. 2005) (holding defendant’s objections
 28 to expert testimony took “a far too narrow view of what is acceptable direct expert testimony,”
 because an expert’s testimony is not limited to the line-by-line language in his report, rather an

1 elaborate, explain, and expand upon the opinions or issues addressed in his reports. *See Koch v.*
 2 *Greenberg*, 14 F. Supp. 3d 247, 268 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (overruling objection to expert testimony
 3 that included additional research bolstering opinion expressed in expert report because experts
 4 may elaborate upon their reports).

5 Here, Dr. Frankel told Chunghwa in his expert report and at deposition [REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED] To do so, Dr.

7 Frankel [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]. And in the backup production to the Frankel Report, [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED]. Significantly, Dr. Frankel also told
 10 Chunghwa at his deposition several times [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED]
 12 Dr. Frankel even disclosed to Chunghwa at his deposition [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED], but Chunghwa declined to question him further
 14 on this opinion. *See Hess v. Ameristep*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93895, at *7 (C.D. Ill. Nov. 17,
 15 2008) (finding lack of supplemental report ordinarily does not violate Rule 26 if supplemental
 16 opinions are disclosed at expert's deposition); *In re Sulfuric Acid Antitrust Litig.*, 235 F.R.D. 646,
 17 660 n.13 (N.D. Ill. 2006) (finding expert testimony at deposition on issue may satisfy disclosure
 18 requirements under Rules 26(a)(2) and 37(c)(1)).

19 Finally, Dr. Frankel advised Chunghwa that [REDACTED]

20 expert is permitted a certain degree of latitude to "expand upon and explain the opinions and
 21 conclusions in his expert report")

22 ¹¹ Thus, contrary to Chunghwa's assertions, Dr. Frankel did in fact perform "the underlying
 23 work" in the Frankel Report necessary to permit Dr. Frankel to determine ViewSonic's
 24 unallocated direct damages and Best Buy's indirect damages attributable to Chunghwa. (MIL at
 25 8:10-11.)

1

2

Determining Best Buy's indirect damages attributable to Chunghwa is exactly this type of modification and simple adjustment. *See Depuy Synthes Prods., LLC v. Globus Med., Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61181, at *11-12 (D. Del. Mar. 25, 2014) (finding that expert's testimony providing an example of a material that would not fit within court's construction of "non-metallic" materials was a permissible elaboration of opinions contained in the expert report even though example was not contained in the expert report).¹²

No new analysis is required, and Dr. Frankel is only providing a permissible explanation of previously disclosed opinions regarding the conspirators' combined market share, Chunghwa's market share, and Best Buy's indirect damages. *See Tracinda Corp. v. DaimlerChrysler AG*, 362 F. Supp. 2d 487, 507 (D. Del. 2005) (finding expert "report was not materially changed by the use of additional, newer transactions, because those additions changed nothing regarding the underlying analysis and only served to make the report more current"). Thus, if allowed to testify regarding this issue, Dr. Frankel would not be presenting an entirely new opinion. Cf. *Rembrandt Vision Techs., L.P. v. Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.*, 282 F.R.D. 655, 663 (M.D. Fla. 2012) (finding expert did not permissibly elaborate on his analysis where he "disclosed an entirely new testing protocol that formed the basis for his expert opinion" at trial); *City of Owensboro v. Ky. Utils. Co.*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 81945, at *12 (W.D. Ky. Oct. 14, 2008) (finding "courts were not concerned with experts that merely elaborate upon their expert report, but experts that testify as to 'a wholly new, previously unexpressed opinion'").

A similar objection was raised in the LCD litigation (the "LCD MDL").¹³ (Messenger Decl., Exs. D [Docket No. 8452 at 6:1-7:27], Ex. F [2954:25-2958:14].) There, after the district

¹² See also *EEOC v. Freeman*, 626 F. Supp. 2d 811, 823 (M.D. Tenn. 2009) (finding expert testimony was the sort of elaboration that is removed from scope of Rule 26 where in response to court's question regarding when claimant "was likely to have stopped working along the work life spectrum [the expert] provided," the expert testified that claimant likely would retire closer to age 67 because she was single and did not have significant savings—even though these factors were not discussed in the expert's report).

¹³ (United States District Court for the Northern District of California, No. M 07-1827 SI, MDL No. 1827.)

court ruled that NEC was not a viable conspirator, defendants moved to exclude damages opinions by Best Buy's experts that eliminated NEC's sales data from market share calculations, claiming that it would violate Rule 26 because these opinions were not included in expert reports. (Messenger Decl., Ex. D [Docket No. 8452 at 6:20-23].)¹⁴ Judge Illston denied the motion, while implicitly adopting Best Buy's argument that any damages adjustments to exclude NEC – or any other manufacturer found to not have conspired – was a simple matter of “bean-counting” that did not involve creating a new price index. (Messenger Decl., Exs. E [Docket No. 8476 at 8:1-5, 20-23, 22:22-23:25], Ex. F [2958:4-7].) The same result is warranted here where it is a simple matter of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In short, the Court should conclude that any testimony regarding Best Buy's damages attributable to Chunghwa is a permissible explanation of Dr. Frankel's previously disclosed opinions. *See Lucent Techs. Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36246, at *15-16 (S.D. Cal. May 16, 2007) (finding declaration submitted in opposition to motion for summary judgment was an elaboration on opinions previously expressed where the report compared the overall function of the patented algorithm and the allegedly infringing devices, but the more detailed declaration explained “that the algorithm run” on the allegedly infringing devices “is based on the value of the operands that follow the commands” as opposed to “the number of operands” used by the patented algorithm).

C. The Frankel Report Clearly Expresses An Opinion Regarding ViewSonic's Damages Attributable To Chunghwa

Chunghwa argues that none of Plaintiffs' expert reports provide an opinion regarding Plaintiffs' “actual damages” attributable to Chunghwa's sales of CRTs. (MIL at 4:14-15.) With respect to ViewSonic, however, the Frankel Report expressly identifies damages attributable to Jean Co. and Tatung. (Messenger Decl., Ex. I [Exhibit 20b].) Jean Co. and Tatung are Chunghwa's corporate affiliates, and Chunghwa possesses an ownership/control relationship with

¹⁴ “It's not in their report. If you got all of this dumped on you in discovery, you'd want a deposition. That's the only way to cut through all this.” (Messenger Decl., Ex. F [2957:21-24].)

1 them.¹⁵ To proceed against Chunghwa as a direct purchaser, ViewSonic must still demonstrate
 2 that relationship to satisfy the ownership/control exception to *Illinois Brick*, but there is no
 3 requirement that the evidence must come from Dr. Frankel. Thus, Dr. Frankel's testimony
 4 regarding ViewSonic's damages attributable to Chunghwa – vis-à-vis its ownership/control
 5 relationship with Jean Co. and Tatung – is relevant, and Rule 26 cannot prevent Dr. Frankel's
 6 testimony because it is clearly expressed in the Frankel Report. *See Fed. R. Civ. P.* 26(a)(2)(B).

7 Moreover, as set forth above, Dr. Frankel is both allowed and expected to explain his
 8 opinion regarding unallocated direct damages. *Danmark*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 171056, at *3.

9 Here, Exhibit 20b to the Frankel Report [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]
 11 [REDACTED] Moreover, as backup to Exhibit 20b, Dr. [REDACTED]
 12 [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED] Computing ViewSonic's unallocated
 14 direct damages is another simple mathematical exercise that involves multiplying [REDACTED]
 15 [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED]. And both (a) and (b) in this equation are clearly derived from the analysis
 17 already performed in the Frankel Expert Report and in the backup provided with Exhibit 20b.
 18 (*See* Frankel Decl. ¶ 14.) Thus, any testimony regarding ViewSonic's unallocated directed
 19 damages is permissible explanation of the opinions previously expressed by Dr. Frankel. *See*
 20 *Dow Chem. Co. v. Nova Chems. Corp.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 50101, at *6 (D. Del. May 20,
 21 2010) (finding supplemental declaration appropriate where expert "reiterated his opinion and
 22

23 ¹⁵ *See generally* MDL Docket No. 3263, ViewSonic's Opposition to Chunghwa's Motion for
 24 Partial Summary Judgment for Lack of Standing as to ViewSonic Corporation at 2-3
 25 ("Ownership: Tatung owned Chunghwa for the majority of the relevant time period; Formation:
 26 Tatung's former Chairman formed Chunghwa; Interlocking Directorates: Tatung and
 27 Chunghwa have shared a Chairman since 2007, and the Chairman has significant responsibility
 28 for dictating the strategic direction of both companies. Beyond the Chairman position, the
 companies have also consistently shared directors, most of whom have had leadership roles at the
 companies. Further, Jean's Chairman has also served as Chunghwa's Chairman. All of these
 individuals are from the same family in Taiwan – the Lin family; ... Exchange of Executives:
 Every chairman of Tatung and Chunghwa has been a son of former Tatung Chairman and
 Chunghwa founder, T.S. Lin.")

1 elaborated on how he reached that opinion by providing greater detail on the processes he had
 2 mentioned”).

3 **D. Chunghwa Anticipated Dr. Frankel’s Testimony And Will Suffer No Harm**

4 In conclusory fashion, Chunghwa contends that it would be unfairly surprised if Dr.
 5 Frankel offered an opinion at trial regarding damages attributable to Chunghwa. (MIL at 6:16-
 6 18.) But Chunghwa actually anticipated this testimony based on the Frankel Report and Dr.
 7 Frankel’s testimony.

8 Indeed, Dr. Frankel told Chunghwa how he would calculate damages attributable to
 9 Chunghwa based on the market share and damages analyses he had already performed, and
 10 Chunghwa elected not to ask him any follow-up questions. *See Miller v. Lenz*, 2010 U.S. Dist.
 11 LEXIS 4787, at *18 (N.D. Ill, Jan. 20, 2010) (finding plaintiff’s failure “to ask a single follow up
 12 question at the deposition … is further evidence that the answer did not come as a surprise” in
 13 light of the expert report); *see also In re Toyota Motor Corp. Unintended Acceleration Mktg.,*
 14 *Sales Practices & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 978 F. Supp. 2d 1053, 1069 (C.D. Cal. 2013) (finding no
 15 harm admitting opinions that were not timely disclosed because expert was deposed on them).

16 The district court’s opinion in *In re Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 643 F.
 17 Supp. 2d 471 (S.D.N.Y. 2009), particularly instructive on this point. In that case, Exxon sought
 18 to preclude an expert from testifying about Exxon’s market share because the expert report did
 19 not include an actual percentage market share. *Id.* at 481. The expert report, however, included
 20 “a critique of defense expert methodologies, the basis for concluding that market share should be
 21 calculated from Form 782C data, and instructions on how to perform the calculation.” *Id.*

22 The district court first determined that Rule 26 does not limit an expert to simply reading
 23 his report and “contemplates that the expert will supplement, elaborate upon, explain and subject
 24 himself to cross-examination upon his report.” *Id.* (quoting *Doane Pet Care Co.*, 470 F.3d at
 25 1203). The district court then concluded:

26 [t]he absence of a calculated percentage share worked no unfair
 27 surprise on Exxon. [The expert] opined that 782C data was a workable
 means to calculate market share, provided the basis for that conclusion,
 and spelled out precisely how to perform the exceedingly simple
 calculation. Exxon has copies of its own 782C forms and could easily

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1 obtain the aggregate 782C data. Upon receiving [the expert]'s report,
 2 Exxon had all the information it needed to take one number and divide
 3 it by the other. Rule 26 prevents one party from "sandbagging" an
 4 opposing party with new evidence. [The expert]'s omission of an
 5 obvious and readily calculated result which has now been revealed
 6 more than thirty days before trial followed a complete disclosure of his
 7 methodology and factual basis. This hardly rises to the level of
 8 unacceptable sandbagging.

9 *Id.* at 482.

10 In much the same way, the Frankel Report and Frankel Rebuttal Report set forth [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] As part of the
 12 backup to the Frankel Report, Chunghwa was provided [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED]. Moreover, Dr. Frankel testified that he: (a) [REDACTED]
 14 [REDACTED]; (b) [REDACTED]
 15 [REDACTED]; and (c) [REDACTED]

16 At that point, Chunghwa had all the information it needed, and the damages attributable to
 17 Chunghwa for both Best Buy and ViewSonic "w[ere] obvious and readily calculated." *In re*
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Prods. Liab. Litig., 643 F. Supp. 2d at 482. There simply is no unfair
 18 surprise to Chunghwa.

19 **E. Plaintiffs' Market Share Approach Is Sufficient To Demonstrate Antitrust
 20 Damages Attributable To Chunghwa**

21 As discussed, Dr. Frankel calculated global indirect damages based on Defendants'
 22 market share. Defendants have not challenged this methodology. Chunghwa, however,
 23 erroneously claims that Dr. Frankel's market share methodology "cannot be used to determine
 24 actual damages attributable to a single defendant's sales." (*See, e.g.*, MIL at 2:6-10.) This
 25 argument ignores common sense, ACPERA's plain language, and sixty years of Supreme Court
 26 jurisprudence setting "relaxed damages rules" for antitrust plaintiffs. *J. Truett Payne Co. v.*
 27

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1 Chrysler Motors Corp., 451 U.S. 557, 567 (1981).¹⁶

2 First, ACPERA does not require that Plaintiffs' damages calculations be based on "actual
 3 purchases of Chunghwa's CRTs." (MIL at 8:6-8.). For purposes of ACPERA, "actual damages"
 4 means nothing more than non-treble damages. *See In re Aftermarket Auto. Lighting Prods.*
 5 *Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 125287, at *5-6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2013) (finding that if
 6 leniency applicant satisfies its cooperation obligation under ACPERA, it "is liable only for actual
 7 — not treble — damages and only for damages from its own product sales, not from the sales of
 8 its co-conspirators").¹⁷ In other words, ACPERA's damages limitation only prevents Chunghwa
 9 from being subject to treble damages and joint and several liability, but it in no way affects the
 10 standard of proof required to establish antitrust damages for Chunghwa by requiring evidence of
 11 "actual damages." *See Oracle Am., Inc.*, 817 F. Supp. 2d at 1132 (quoting 150 Cong. Rec.
 12 S3614) ("In other words, the total liability of a successful leniency applicant is "limited to single
 13 damages without joint and several liability.").

14 Second, an antitrust plaintiff has a lowered standard of proof when it comes to the amount
 15 of damages, which it only needs to demonstrate "by a just and reasonable estimate" supported by
 16 relevant data. *J. Truett Payne Co.*, 451 U.S. at 566; *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 395 U.S. at 124 (finding
 17 damages may be demonstrated by "a just and reasonable estimate of the damage based on
 18 relevant data," including "probable and inferential, as well as direct and positive proof"); *Bigelow*
 19 *v. RKO Radio Pictures*, 327 U.S. 251, 264 (1946) (same). This standard was not altered by
 20 ACPERA.

21

¹⁶ *See also Texaco, Inc. v. Hasbrouck*, 496 U.S. 543, 573 (1990) (reaffirming "traditional rule"
 22 that excuses "antitrust plaintiffs from an unduly rigorous standard of proving antitrust injury");
 23 *Knutson v. Daily Review, Inc.*, 548 F.2d 795, 811 (9th Cir. 1976) ("Even as to this minimal
 24 quantum of injury, the standard is relaxed; otherwise, it would defeat the loose standard applied
 even to the amount of damages in antitrust cases.").

25

¹⁷ "ACPERA was designed to limit damages for cooperating conspirators to the actual damages
 attributable to their own conduct, rather than facing treble damages." *Oracle Am., Inc. v. Micron*
Techn., Inc., et al., 817 F. Supp. 2d 1128, 1132 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (citing 150 Cong. Rec. S3614).
 Indeed, ACPERA's legislative history demonstrates that ACPERA sought to provide "'increased
 incentives for antitrust conspirators to cooperate with the [DOJ]' by limiting 'a cooperating
 company's civil liability to actual, rather than treble, damages in return for the company's
 cooperation in both the resulting criminal case as well as any subsequent civil suit based on the
 same conduct.'" *Id.*

1 Here, Dr. Frankel's damage analysis and market share model satisfy the lenient standard
 2 for antitrust damages. *See AT & T Mobility LLC v. AU Optronics Corp. (In re TFT-LCD Flat*
 3 *Panel Antitrust Litig.*), 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 166194, at *74-77 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2012)
 4 (finding plaintiffs in antitrust cases benefit from an “especially lenient burden” and “may resort to
 5 generalized methods of proof”). While damages based on data reflecting every CRT Product
 6 containing a Chunghwa-manufactured CRT that was purchased directly or indirectly may well be
 7 more accurate, *Defendants did not provide that data*. Moreover, it is beside the point because
 8 only a just and reasonable estimate based on relevant data is required.

9 To arrive at his damages calculations and determine the conspirators' market share, [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]
 11 [REDACTED] . To account for CRTs that were
 12 manufactured by non-conspirators, [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED]
 14 [REDACTED]
 15 [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED] . Thus, Dr. Frankel's
 17 damages calculations based on his market share approach are a just and reasonable estimate of
 18 damages supported by relevant data. *See Best Buy v. AU Optronics Corp. (In re TFT-LCD*
 19 *Antitrust Litig.*), 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168561, at *188-89 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2013) (finding
 20 jury may make a just and reasonable estimate of damages based on relevant data). To the extent
 21 Chunghwa takes issue with the foundation upon which Dr. Frankel's expert opinion rests, its
 22 concerns go to weight, rather than admissibility. *See Sentius Int'l, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, 2015
 23 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10423, at *34 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2015).

24 There is simply no requirement that Plaintiffs establish damages attributable to Chunghwa
 25 with the certainty that Chunghwa demands. *See In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*,
 26 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21696, at *34 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2012) (finding there is no requirement
 27 that plaintiffs prove antitrust injury “with certainty”).¹⁸ Moreover, in a related context, courts

28 ¹⁸ *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 589 (1993) (cautioning against the

1 have often permitted antitrust plaintiffs to estimate lost profit damages utilizing market share
 2 estimates. *See Zenith Radio Corp.*, 395 U.S. at 116, 116 n.11 (finding damages under yardstick
 3 method could be determined by comparing plaintiff's market share in United States to its market
 4 share in Canada); *LePage's, Inc. v. 3M*, 324 F.3d 141, 165 (3d Cir. 2003) (allowing expert
 5 testimony that determined lost profits based on a market share model where assumptions going
 6 into the model were grounded in the past performance of the parties and their projections).

7 Finally, as an admitted antitrust conspirator, Chunghwa cannot reasonably complain about
 8 this method of proving damages as too uncertain or lacking complexity. *See Bigelow*, 327 U.S. at
 9 265 ("The most elementary conceptions of justice and public policy require that the wrongdoer
 10 shall bear the risk of the uncertainty which his own wrong has created."); *Story Parchment Co. v.*
 11 *Paterson Parchment Paper Co.*, 282 U.S. 555, 563 (1931) ("The wrongdoer is not entitled to
 12 complain that they cannot be measured with the exactness and precision that would be possible if
 13 the case, which he alone is responsible for making, were otherwise.").

14 **IV. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court deny Chunghwa's
 16 MIL in its entirety.

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26 "wholesale exclusion" of expert testimony, and stating that the ultimate assessment of the weight
 27 to be accorded to an expert's opinion should be made by the jury at trial after "[the] presentation
 28 of contrary evidence, . . . [v]igorous cross-examination, . . . and careful instruction on the burden
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